





# MEXICO INDEPENDENT

MEXICO, THURSDAY, SEPT. 10, 1874.

The English Manufacturing Company, organized under the laws of South Carolina, has purchased a valuable tract in that State, upon which is abundant water power, and with a capital stock of \$300,000 gold, paid in and unassessable, will go to work at once to put up cotton mills of large capacity.

Fred Mather, who sailed from this country a short time ago having in charge some one hundred thousand young shad, intended for the streams of Germany, writes from on board the steamer that the fish all died of starvation. Another attempt will be made to transport shad from American to German waters.

Postmaster general Jewell has ordered cancelled the contract for penknives which have been usually issued to clerks about New Year's. The custom obtained when quills were used for writing and a knife was positively necessary, and has been kept up since the introduction of steel and gold pens to the present time.

The platform of the republican convention held at Omaha, Nebraska, Sept. 3, opposes third term of the Presidency; recommends that the government establish and operate a double track railroad from the Missouri river to the Atlantic coast; favors election of President by direct vote; favors transfer of Indian management to the war department, and favors free banking.

The centennial of the first meeting of the Continental Congress was celebrated in Carpenters' Hall, where the first meeting was held, on Saturday. An oration was delivered by Henry A. Brown. This celebration was chiefly by Philadelphians, we believe. The New York Times thinks there would have been a general observance of the day in the three great States prominent in the initial steps that led to the General Congress of September, 1774, had not a more conspicuous centennial been so near at hand.

In a recent case in one of the San Francisco courts a witness related how the Chinese women are examined in Hong Kong before they are allowed to take passage to this country. They first go to the Consul's office, and if that officer satisfies himself of their good character he stamps their arms and sends them to the harbor master. This officer also examines them, and if the examination is satisfactorily he also stamps their arms. They then procure their tickets, and are allowed to go on board the vessel.

It is now believed that the reports of gold in the Black Hills were greatly exaggerated, and that the quantity of the precious metal to be found there is very small. But adventurers are crazed by them and is of no consequence that the territory belongs to the Indians and that to invade it is to violate law. General Sheridan has issued strong orders prohibiting such trespass, but it is doubtful whether these will prove gains to keep the gold-seekers from what they fancy to be so bright a land of promise. Neither humanity, nor honor, nor peril, nor sword can avail to restrain him whom the fever for gold makes mad.

The Arizona Miner Advocates the curtailment of the various Indian reservations in that Territory. They now cover immense bodies of fine agricultural lands that are not now and never will be cultivated by the Indians. It is also asserted that these reservations contain some very rich silver and copper mines, but the ground on which they are situated is not useful to the Indians for any purpose, as there is no game there.

This savor of a new kind of ethics—that we may appropriate our neighbors property because we can make better use of it than he can. Who doesn't think that of almost anything he sees in the possession of another?

There are but few such evidences of productive growth as in the railroads of the United States. In January, 1874, the number of miles of railway was 71,574, costing, with equipments, \$25,099 per mile, or a total of \$3,728,416,958, only thirteen years ago the number of miles was 30,635, costing \$1,491,000,000. In 1873, in spite of its financial convulsions, the gross earnings of the same number of miles as were in operation in 1872 was an increase of 11.4 per cent. These records came four months after the panic, and though 1873 will not compare favorably with 1872, the miles of road have increased, while the income has not diminished to any great extent.

Gordon W. Burnham, of New York, wishing to contribute to the adornment of the city, to aid in the advancement of art and in perpetuating the memory of a great man, has offered to give a colossal bronze statue to Daniel Webster, to be placed in Central Park, at the head of the Mall. It is not probable that the friends of Mr. Burnham could erect for him any more fitting monument after he is dead than that he would in this manner build for himself, and ante-mortem monuments prove good things for the world. But the offer is declined because to erect the monument in that position would interfere with the general effect, and to accept it would be to violate a rule of the Board that all statutory must be inspected by a committee before being admitted to a place in the Park.

## News of the Week.

Four hundred Mormons sailed from Liverpool on the 2d inst. The Bishop of Yucatan, Mexico, has issued an order excommunicating all Catholics who contract civil marriages. Judge Pierson, of Harrisburg, Penn., has decided that transgressors of the Sunday laws can be fined for each and every sale made by them on Sunday. A. H. Stephens has been nominated for Congress by the democrats of the eighth Georgia district. The Universalists State Convention adjourned, Thursday, to meet in Buffalo. German bankers have expressed their willingness to take \$6,000,000 of New York city securities. The Albany Journal is authorized to announce that Hon. A. B. Cornell will not be a candidate for Governor this fall. The American minister to Japan has received instructions to demand full payment of the Simonski indemnity, and the amount has been deposited to his credit.

Governor Kellogg, of Louisiana, offers a reward of \$5,000 for the arrest of each of the Conahatche rioters. Attorney-General Williams has issued a circular instructing United States Marshals to proceed with all possible despatch to arrest the perpetrators of the alleged outrages in the Southern States. He has also informed them that United States troops will be stationed at convenient points to give all necessary aid. General Sheridan has issued orders that should companies organizing at Sioux City and Yankton trespass on the Sioux Indian reservation, their equipments should be destroyed and the ring-leaders arrested.

The difficulty between China and Japan in regard to Formosa, has been settled. Citizens of Shreveport, La., have sent a message to the President, stating that the condition of affairs in Louisiana has been misrepresented, and asking the appointment of a commission to ascertain the truth.

The official report of the escape of Marshal Bazaine implicates the jailors and acquits the garrison of complicity in the affair.

The German men-of-war Nautilus and Albatross, were fired upon from Guatara, near San Sebastian. The Germans threw 24 shells into the town.

Primo de Rivera is appointed captain-general of Madrid.

The Carlists have been repulsed at Castro Verdial. A serious engagement has taken place between the Carlists and republicans, in Catalonia.

Beecher's answer in the suit brought by Tilton, was served on Tilton's attorneys, Monday; also notice of trial for the term of the city court beginning September 21.

Fires in the woods of New Jersey have destroyed some 10,000 acres in Atlantic and Burlington counties, with several cranberry meadows.

Governor Dix has vetoed the bill to authorize the confinement of convicts in the penitentiaries of this State. No rain has fallen in Philadelphia since August 9.

Mrs. Crocker called on Tilton, Saturday for the purpose of getting his consent to send his children to a boarding school, but he refused to hold any conversation with her in relation to his domestic affairs.

A subscription has been started in Plymouth Church for Mrs. Tilton, and \$1,700 are already subscribed.

A fire in Meiningen, Germany, has destroyed half the town and rendered 700 families homeless. Loss, over 3,000,000 thalers.

Yellow fever exists at New Orleans, Pensacola, Galveston, Mobile, Darien, La.; Brunswick, Ga.; Key West and Baltimore, and at New York at quarantine. Two surgeons of the navy have been detailed for duty at Pensacola yard, in consequence of those stationed there suffering from yellow fever.

The Nebraska State Board of Agriculture has distributed sixteen farms as premiums for the best essays on the natural advantages and resources of Nebraska. There were sixty-four contestants, one of whom won two farms. An editor won the best farm, valued at \$16 per acre.

Five miners were, recently, found murdered at Saquache, Colorado. One of their companions, named Packer, has been arrested charged with the crime.

It is estimated that three million dollars' worth of grain has been destroyed by locusts in Southwestern Minnesota.

A Macon, Mo., correspondent raises his voice for W. M. Evans for President in 1876.

A convention of southern republicans will meet in Atlanta, October 12. It is intimated from Washington that numerous changes in government positions South will be made before long.

A community similar to that at Oneida is to be established on Valcourt's Island, Lake Champlain.

A Washington Territory newspaper announces that sixteen soldiers had arrived at Walla Walla, most of them deserters, who had availed themselves of the proclamation offering pardon.

According to the Richmond Whig, Virginia has had the most unfavorable season for tobacco known in that State for many years. Basil Harrison, a nephew of President Harrison, died in Michigan recently, aged 104 years.

The most astonishing cure of chronic diarrhoea we ever heard of is that of Wm. Clark, Frankfort Mills, Waldo Co., Maine; the facts are attested by Ezra Treat, Upton Treat and M. A. Merrill, either of whom might be addressed for particulars. Mr. Clark was cured by Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.

Hon. Joseph Farewell, Mayor of Rockland, Me., Isaac M. Bragg, Esq., Bangor, and Messrs. Pope Bros. Machias, Me., lumber merchants, fully endorse the *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders*, and have given the proprietors liberty to use their names in recommending them.

IF THE DRUGGIST OFFERS—any kind of herb-flavored alcohol for dyspepsia, biliousness or any other ailment, tell him that you want *medicine* not a *bar-room drink*. Ask him for Dr. Walker's California Bitters, the best regulating preparation known, and which you know is free from "Satan's Elixir." Reject all the "Tonics" and "Appetizers," and cling to that remedy. There is no medicine that compares with it. 45-4

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

**GOOD HEALTH—HOW TO GET IT.** Take occasionally a few doses of HOOPLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS. It gives tone to the stomach, facilitating the digestion and assimilation of food, so necessary to the nourishment of the body. It regulates the bowels, carrying off the foul matter that would otherwise impair the action of the Liver and corrupt the blood, producing foul Eruptions, Offensive Breath, Sick Headache, Bilious Disorders, Jaundice, Backache, Nervous Debility, and General Weakness, and irritability. They act not as a drastic purgative, but by arousing the dormant functions of Nature to healthy action, and thus setting the channels free, cleanse and nourish the whole system to vigorous, joyous health. It is not a Karm Bitters, but a pure medicinal preparation, that is curing its thousands daily who joyfully testify to its wonderful efficacy in curing disease and restoring health. When a brisk purgative is required, use HOOPLAND'S PODOPHYLLIN PILLS. They act promptly, without nausea or distress. Proprietors, JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & Co., Philadelphia. Sold by all Druggists.

## MEXICO MARKETS.

The following are the prices paid for farmers produce, etc., in this market:  
Flour (dressed) \$3.00, red \$7.25, white \$3.00  
Meal, \$1 cwt, (retail) 1.80  
Corn, 90 @ 95  
Oats, 40 @ 45  
Butter, 25 @ 28  
Loose Butter, 24 @ 27  
Cheese, 13  
Lard, 10 @ 12 1/2  
Eggs, \$1 doz., 20  
Beef, \$1 lb., 05 @ 13  
Mutton, \$1 lb., 08 @ 10  
Pork, \$1 barrel, retail, \$10 @ \$20  
Pork \$1 cwt., 38 @ 40  
Apples, (dried), \$1 lb., 07 @ 08  
Ham, \$1 lb., 0 @ 12  
Dressed Poultry, \$1 lb., 8 @ 10  
Potatoes, \$1 bush., 00 @ 30

## Monsiegnors Take Notice.

Oswego Flour, Winter, \$1.65; Spring, \$1.55.  
Kerosene oil, 12 1/2 cts per gallon.  
One Dollar Tea, 50 cts per lb.  
Codfish, 6 cts per lb.  
50lb. Butter Tubs, 35 cents.  
Lard, 10 to 12 cts.  
10 lbs of Oat Meal, 65 cts.  
Soap, 4 cts. per bar.  
Coat's Thread, 7 cts. per spool.  
The floor can have cheaper.  
W. O. JOHNSON,  
Washington St., Mexico.

## Another Chance!!

FIFTH & Last GIFT CONCERT  
IN AID OF THE  
Public Library of Ky.

POSTPONED TO  
Monday, Nov. 30, 1874.

Drawing Certain at that Date.

**LIST OF GIFTS:**  
One Grand Cash Gift, \$250,000  
One Grand Cash Gift, 100,000  
One Grand Cash Gift, 75,000  
One Grand Cash Gift, 50,000  
One Grand Cash Gift, 25,000  
5 Cash Gifts, \$20,000 each, 100,000  
10 Cash Gifts, 14,000 each, 140,000  
15 Cash Gifts, 10,000 each, 150,000  
20 Cash Gifts, 5,000 each, 100,000  
25 Cash Gifts, 4,000 each, 100,000  
30 Cash Gifts, 3,000 each, 90,000  
50 Cash Gifts, 2,000 each, 100,000  
100 Cash Gifts, 1,000 each, 100,000  
200 Cash Gifts, 500 each, 100,000  
500 Cash Gifts, 100 each, 50,000  
19,000 Cash Gifts, 50 each, 950,000  
Grand Total 29,000 Gifts, all cash, \$2,500,000

**PRICE OF TICKETS:**  
Whole Tickets, \$ 30.00  
Halves, 15.00  
Tenths, or each Coupon, 5.00  
11 Whole Tickets for 500.00  
22 1/2 Tickets for 1,000.00

For Tickets and information, address  
THOMAS E. BRANLETTE,  
Agent and Manager,  
Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky., or  
THOS. H. HAYES & CO., Eastern Agents,  
45-4 609 Broadway, New York.

## Glass Calling Cards

With NAME PRINTED in GOLD, only 50 cents a dozen; 50 for \$1.25. Snowflake, Marble and Pink 40 cents a dozen. Bristol Board 35 cts. a dozen. Wedding Cards done in the latest styles, at the Independent Office.

## FARM FOR SALE.

One of the best Farms in Oswego County for sale, 105 acres, price \$13,500. \$3,000 down, balance in easy payments.  
2000 Grafted Fruit Trees, All bearing:  
500 Choice Pear Trees; balance, Cherry, Apple, Plum, Peach and Quince.  
15 acres Timber. Farm well watered. Can keep 30 Cows, besides Horses, Oxen, &c.  
Fruit sales alone will pay the interest. Come and see the copersided this year. Only two miles from the City of Oswego.  
GEORGE W. HARMAN,  
Real Estate Broker,  
44-3 90 East First St., Oswego, N. Y.

## MEXICO ACADEMY, Mexico, N. Y.

Offers fine advantages in all the branches usually taught in such institutions. An earnest effort will be put forth to make this school WORTHY of patronage.

The Expenses are Less Than in most institutions of this grade. Board can be obtained in private families at reasonable rates. Many students furnish their own provisions, form a club, and hire some suitable person to do their cooking.

Thus Reducing the Price of Board to Actual Cost, Fall Term of 13 weeks opens August 25, 1874, closes Nov. 20, " All the old teachers are retained. For rooms or further information address

CHAS. E. HAVENS, A. B., Principal.  
Or LEWIS MILLER, Mexico, N. Y., July 16, 1873, 37

# Groceries, Crockery.

## COBB BROS.

NEW FIRM. NEW GOODS. NEW PRICES.  
Having purchased the interest of J. HOOSE, in the old stand, we are ready to sell every thing in our line, consisting of

Groceries, Provisions, Fruits, Fish, CROCKERY, GLASS WARE, PLATED WARE, LAMPS, &c., &c.,  
Cheaper than Ever Before.

Having fitted up and arranged our store, we wish to make a

## SPECIALTY IN TEAS & CROCKERY

And ask a liberal patronage of our old customers.  
LET EVERYBODY TRY OUR \$1.00 JAP. TEA,  
Warranted the best stock in town.

Come and see the new Chandeliers, Vases, Lamps, &c.

We Sell Sets of Crockery from \$7 to \$15  
Warranting the goods to be No. 1.

We sell no SECONDS or CRAZED WARE.

We intend our store to be one of the best in the County, and shall spare no pains to make it attractive to the ladies who wish to inspect our samples.

L. B. COBB. J. J. COBB.  
Mexico, June 10, 1874.

## TEA WARE, PLATED WARE

## Good News

TO Purchasers of

## Building Material.

## Homer Ames

Mexico, N. Y., Manufacturer of

DOORS,  
The largest and best assortment ever in the Town of Mexico for  
Only \$1.50

and upwards. Different styles of sash and circular doors made to order on the shortest notice.

## FRAMES.

Door Frames, Window Frames, Store

Fronts, &c., &c., on hand and made to

order with dispatch.

SASH.

Assortment complete and made to

order with promptness. Sash painted

and glass set when ordered to do so.

BLINDS.

Having added a new Blind Slat Tenon Machine to my works, I am now enabled to fill orders for 25 to 30 cents per foot. Door Blinds, Inside Shutters, &c., &c., made to order on the most reasonable terms.

## MOULDINGS.

With the best and most complete assortment of kinds, I am enabled to give better satisfaction than any one in the country.

## SCROLL SAWING.

All kinds and styles done on the shortest notice.

## TURNING.

Of every description done with dispatch, with prices to suit the times and to please all.

All kinds of Job Printing neatly done at this Office

# Smith & Stowell,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

## CANADA PINE, Black Walnut, And Finishing Ash.

A Full assortment of

## Dressed Lumber,

SHINGLES, LATH, PICKETS

And Fence Posts

Constantly on hand.

Special attention given to

CAR ORDERS,

However Large or Small.

West End of Upper Bridge,

Opposite Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, and Lake Ontario Shore Railroad Passenger Depot.

OSWEGO, N. Y.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Agents Wanted for Prof. FOWLERS' Great Work On Manhood, Womanhood, and their Mutual Inter-relations; Love, Its Laws, Power, &c.

Agents are selling from 15 to 25 copies a day. Send for specimen pages and terms to agents, and see why it sells faster than any other book. Address, NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

84 PER CENT. WITH WATER.

N. F. Burnham's WATER WHEEL. The only one in the world that will run on any kind of water, and will run on any kind of water, and will run on any kind of water.

TEN PER CENT. NET.

The Iowa Loan and Trust Company, Des Moines, Iowa, invests money for Eastern lenders at ten per cent. interest, net, payable semi-annually. The Chemical National Bank, New York. All loans secured on improved Real Estate, and the collection in full guaranteed by the Company. Lenders subject to no expense. Full abstract of Title, Coupon Notes, Mortgage, &c., (made direct to lender), forwarded on completion. New York and New England references and full information sent on application. SAMUEL MERRILL, (late Governor of Iowa), Pres.; JAS. B. HEARTWELL, Secy. Des Moines, Iowa.

B. MANVILL & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF

CARRIAGES.

Our specialties are Four and Six-seat Carriages of all descriptions for Family and Livery use. We sell no work but our own make, and that we warrant. NEW HAVEN, CONN. Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

\$77 A WEEK guaranteed to Male and Female Agents in their locality. Costs NOTHING to try it. Particulars sent on application. Address, Geo. SCRINSON & Co., Portland, Me.

\$5 & \$20 per day at home. Terms free. Address, Geo. SCRINSON & Co., Portland, Me.

ONE MILLION ACRES OF

Splendid Michigan Lands FOR SALE.

The Grand Rapids and Invision Railroad has been finished; is 330 miles long, and its entire land grant earned 1 In Farming Lands to Actual Settlers, for Individuals or Colonies.

Special Bargains for 1874.

100,000 acres have been sold already. The lands are well timbered, making the best kind of farms. Strong soils of great producing power. Easily reached by rail or water. Good Markets. Railroad runs through the grant. Michigan is one of the best and most prosperous States in the West. Its schools are unequalled. Its financial standing No. 1. No difficulty in transportation. Peace and prosperity are in its borders. Lands from \$4 to \$8 per acre. Time sufficient. Interest 7 per cent.

W. M. A. HOWARD, Land Commr., Grand Rapids, Mich.

P. R. L. PIERCE, Secretary, Land Department.

ADVERTISEMENTS sent 25 cents to Geo. P. A. ROWELL & Co., 41 Park Row, N. Y., for their eighty page pamphlet, showing cost of advertising.

Those beautiful parasols at BECKER BROS.

WHERE shall we buy our Summer Clothing is the great and momentous question which is now agitating the public mind. To those uninitiated we would say:

Go where you will find the Largest Assortment.

Go where the Styles are the Newest.

Go where the Salesroom is well Lighted.

Go where every Garment is Guaranteed to fit.

Go to the Well Established Firm of

BECKER BROS.

For your

Clothing, Hats and Caps,

BOOTS & SHOES,

AND

Dry Goods.

They also keep a large assortment of

CARPETS,

AND

Oil Cloths,

Which will be sold as cheap as can be bought west of New York.

J. F. BECKER, D. D. BECKER.  
Mexico, May 26, 1874. 30

## C. S. SNOW

Manufacturer of

CARRIAGES,

WAGONS,

Platform Spring Wagons,

&c., &c.

Repairing done on most reasonable Terms.

Manufactory Main street, opposite Broadway.

Mexico, April 8, 1874.

SCOTCH COCK & CO.

W. FAYETTE ST., SYRACUSE, N. Y.

BOOK & JOB PRINTERS

WOOD ENGRAVERS

LITHOGRAPHERS & C.

Special attention given to Wedding and Paper Engraving, Engraving on Metals, Business Cards, Circulars, Heads, and all other Printing. Orders by mail carefully and correctly filled.

STONE, ROBINSON & CO.

1874 Spring & Summer. 1874

NEW GOODS,

Just received, which we are selling at

Panic Prices.

Cottons are Down,

and there is no use of holding on for high prices when goods are down. We will sell goods as cheap as they can be bought in the county of the same QUALITY.

DRY GOODS.

A fine assortment of Prints, Gingham, Alpaca

Mourning Goods, Shawls, Lisle and Kid Gloves, Fringe, real Guipure Edges, Hamburg Embroidery, and a good assortment of Yankee Notions.

Cloth Department!

An elegant stock of

Spring Cassimeres,

and in fact a full assortment of all kinds of goods adapted to men's and boys' wear. Also a full stock of

Ready-Made Clothing.

We make

CUSTOM TAILORING

a Specialty, and can give you a job in that line, and guarantee fits. Give us a call before purchasing, and we will prove our words true.







# DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

Devoted to the Interests of the Deaf-Mutes of the State of New York.

TERMS: One copy per annum, in Advance, \$1.50. If not paid within six months \$2.00. Clubs of 10, \$12.50; of 25, \$30.00; of 50, \$50.00. Single copies, 10 cents. No notice will be taken of communications unless accompanied with the name and address of the writer, not necessary for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Correspondents are alone responsible for views and opinions expressed in their communications. Subscriptions and all business letters should be directed to H. C. RIDGER, Editor, Mexico, Oswego Co., N. Y. Contributions and Editorial Correspondence to be sent, at the option of the writer, either to the above, or to F. L. SELLIN, Associate Editor, Albany, Oswego Co., N. Y. Persons whose subscriptions have expired will be notified of the same by an X opposite their names at the top of the paper.

MEXICO, N. Y., THURSDAY, SEPT. 10, '74.

## A Few Remarks on Articulation.

In our last week's edition was published an account, taken from the New Jersey Courier, of a recent gathering of friends and gentlemen of the Court House in Paterson, N. J., to witness the remarkable proficiency in articulation, acquired by Miss Maggie B. Lawrence, after four months' instruction at the school of Z. C. Whipple, Mystic River, Conn.

The results of the exhibition were very gratifying and satisfactory to all present and the editor of the Courier, who was one of the assemblage, records himself as fully satisfied that it was not the work of collusion.

To the editor's remarks between Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Whipple, to which we propose to allude.

The following is the opening paragraph of Mr. Lawrence's letter:

During the month of February, 1874, I met a merchant from Chicago, and had a long conversation with him on business matters. He told me that he often employed from fifty to one hundred hands in his tobacco and cigar manufactory. After I had conversed with him a long time, he said to me, "The man you are speaking with was born a deaf-mute." Thereupon I saw my surprise, and said, "Yes, was born deaf-mute, and parents sent me to Germany, where I learned to talk." He spoke as clearly and pleasantly as any person. I told him I had four deaf-mute children, and asked him if he thought they could be taught to speak and read the lips. He said, "Yes, there is no reason why they should not be taught to read and speak as well as I do."

Shortly after the above interview Mr. Lawrence heard of Mr. Whipple's school, and being pleased with the account he heard of it, he sent his daughter there, explaining that she was a congenital mute, more than twenty years of age, and the reader will please note the fact that, "she had received a fair education by means of the old sign system taught heretofore in "all the deaf-mute institutions throughout the United States."

Miss Lawrence returned home after four months' instruction "able to speak 'so plainly that every one who hears her, 'can easily understand what she says,' and also 'to watch the lips of her friends and thus know what they say to her.'"

We cannot forbear congratulating the parents upon this fortunate and valuable acquisition by their daughter, and to express the hope that what she has already learned will soon be supplemented and that the ultimate result will be one of lasting good.

But as to the merits of articulation as a system of instruction. This is the great question at issue. There can be no doubt that there are some deaf-mutes who can be taught to speak, just as there are some cripples that can be made to walk. But we would like to inquire in what proportion the congenital deaf have been successfully restored by the various articulation systems? The gentleman Mr. Lawrence mentions as having met and conversed with at Chicago, is a fine example of what may sometimes be done for the deaf and dumb. But pray, as a gentleman of extensive business acquaintance and as a traveler to some extent, how many like the Chicago deaf-mute has Mr. Lawrence met?

They are few, and are widely scattered, for they have been taught by a system appreciable only to a small minority.

Miss Lawrence returns home after four months' instruction quite able to articulate and to read the lips, two very desirable accomplishments. But whether her intellectual powers had received any improvement, or been benefited in any manner by her sojourn at Mr. Whipple's school, we are not told. She had been taught a new means of communication to apply to a mind already formed and drilled "by means of the old sign system." This is a common case, and in the glittering that envelops the surface we too often lose sight of the facts beneath.

Mr. Lawrence having asked Mr. Whipple for details of his system of instruction, Mr. Whipple, after giving the desired information, adds:

In closing, I will say that I do confidently believe that the system taught in my school may be profitably employed in the instruction of all intelligent deaf-mutes, whose organs of speech are not impaired, and whose sight is sufficiently good to enable them to observe distinctly the action of the lips. I will also add, that I believe in time the sign language will be abandoned by all institutions for the deaf, and a system of instruction adopted that will bring the inmates of these institutions more nearly upon an equality with their hearing and speaking brethren. I trust that the new institution about to be established for New Jersey mutes, to which you allude in your letter to me, will be controlled by a police committee and not by a single teacher, as a language will never find a place amongst its pupils.

There are but few institutions in the Union where the system of instruction by articulation has not been tried. If it really possesses such merits as its advocates claim, how does it happen that, having been so widely tried, it does not come into universal use? It will not do to give as a reason, the bigotry of the majority of teachers to the sign language. If they are bigots, they are bigots with good reasons. They have looked into the articulation system and seen that it is a system that applies only to a few, and have, therefore, very properly declined to accept it for the majority. The intelligent pupil, when asked his opinion of his improvement under the system, provided he knows what it is to be under an instructor using intelligently the sign language and the manual alphabet, either from his own experience or from what he uses of his companions' thus taught, will answer that he isn't satisfied at all. And when a teacher of the "old sign system" receives a pupil previously taught by articulation, he invariably complains of his deficiency in the rudiments. But good vocal powers seem to associate with fair minds, and after extra efforts and judicious training, the tardy one in time catches up with the rest of the class.

Our instructors, considering the end for which our institutions were built, correctly give prominence to that system

capable of instructing all. The institutions were made for the deaf-mute, not the articulationists would seem to infer, for were their system the only one in vogue, what would become of the bulk of these unfortunate? Place Mr. Whipple or any other articulationist at the head of a large institution, New York for example, and how many pupils could be successfully taught? About the same proportion as are now there in the hands of teachers of articulation—ten per cent.

Articulation can be employed with advantage in the case of a few, the manual alphabet can benefit many; but the language of signs can instruct all—each and every one.

The schools of articulation are small, they have plenty of teachers and small classes, hence they are able to give more individual attention and instruction—and it is an open question if much of their success is not owing to this commendable system of arrangement—an arrangement that would be followed with the best results were it universally adopted.

Whenever we hear of a case like that of Miss Lawrence, it gives us pleasure to acknowledge the fact; still it does not shake our opinions of the true merits of the system. The articulationists dare hardly by success in a few isolated cases, and they generalize too wildly, and forget in the first glory, the barriers and bolts beyond.

Should Mr. Whipple's wishes concerning the New Jersey Institution be fulfilled, the policy controlling it will be neither wise nor humane. It will turn away too many from its doors—it will deprive the New Jersey mute of what is his by sacred right—it will be a dangerous precedent, and it will make the walls so shaky that they can hardly stand.

## Personal.

Mr. Lucilla A. Denton Preist, wife of Mr. Chas. R. Preist, died, after a short illness, on July 13th, at her residence in Fair Haven, Conn. Mrs. Preist was born in Ithaca, New York, and was educated at the New York Institution. She was a sister of Mrs. John Benedict, of Levanth, N. Y. Her many friends, of her school days and after life, will hear of her decease with regret; and in common with them, we tender to her bereaved husband our sympathy.

A few days since we were favored with a very pleasant visit from Miss Ella M. Bonnell, of Oswego, N. Y. Though she has been residing in that city, which is but 15 miles from here, for many years, she has not been here since she was six summers of age, thirteen years ago. She intends returning to school at the New York Institution this fall. We hope to see her often here.

Last Friday we received a short call from Mr. Z. Dinclart, a graduate of the N. Y. Inst. He hails from West Amboy in this country, but at present is employed on a farm in Dugway, a few miles from his residence, and is said to be a good, steady fellow.

## Can Mutes be Taught to Talk?

The New Jersey Courier, of Aug 14th publishes the correspondence between Mr. H. E. Lawrence and Mr. Zerah C. Whipple relative to the daughter of the former learning to talk, although she was deaf from birth; or, in other words, a congenital mute.

The paper first expresses the utter astonishment, not to say amazement of a party of interested persons assembled to hear the "mute talk," as they innocently express it. Did it never occur to them that no mute was ever heard to talk, for the simple reason that a person who talks cannot be a mute? But to the question, "Can mutes be taught to talk?" Certainly they can. We never doubted that. Nearly every deaf-mute can be taught to talk more or less, as I happen to know. Nearly all of the pupils at the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, are now instructed in articulation and lip-reading to a greater or less extent.

Judging from the tone of the correspondence of these two gentlemen, the fact seems patent to every one that, they were both laboring under the impression that because a mute can be taught to talk, he or she, therefore, can be educated by that alone. Was anything ever more absurd? Mr. Lawrence and the officers of the Institution with which many of the officers of the contributing associations are connected; and that the hospitalities of the Asylum, kindly offered by the directors in case of the dedication taking place during its vacation, cannot now be tendered to visitors. All who come, however, will find the officers of the Asylum, as well as ourselves, ready to do all that can be done for their comfort and pleasure.

The hours will be as previously announced, the unveiling, oration and addresses being in the afternoon, commencing at 3 o'clock.

Visitors can thus, if they wish, avoid all expense for hotel accommodations, for they can come as far as from Boston or New York in the morning, arriving by 1:30 p. m., and return the same evening.

Those who prefer to come earlier or stay later, can have their choice among the numerous hotels and private houses which will be open to them at prices (considerably reduced from the regular rates) from \$3.00 down to \$1.25 a day. "Old Hartford" presents sufficient attractions for a day or two at least to be spent there very agreeably.

Attention is called to the information about entertainment, railroads and certificates, in the programme, as altered this day.

Our hearty thanks are due to the gentlemen of the press, who so promptly inserted notice of the first postponement. We hope the last disappointment is brought to a satisfactory conclusion.

In behalf of the Committee of Arrangements,

HENRY WINTER SYLVE,

Cayuga Notes.

Cayuga county has a respectable deaf-mute population, and an agreeable feature is that most of them reside within convenient distance of each other. So, of course, they don't find it at all difficult to have a little social gathering once in a while. The climate of Cayuga seems to agree with the deaf-mute constitution and there is little or no exodus to other countries. Occasionally, of course, one of the fair sex is married and taken away, but this is rare for the very good reason that the sterner sex have been preponderant. Of late years there have been several new comers, and once settled, they are loth to go away. They say the air agrees with them and they certainly show remarkable health. Not to say that we possess the fountain of youth or its twin

rence seems to have been wholly carried away with astonishment, when he found the man he had been talking with was deaf. We will say for his benefit, and for the benefit of all concerned, that we know hundreds of deaf persons who have carried on a conversation of from one to six hours duration with strangers, and these strangers never found out that they were deaf; in fact they were willing to swear they were not deaf.

The case of Miss Lawrence is nothing new, extraordinary, or unusual, and need occasion no wonderment. It is simply a case which is happening every day, and will continue to happen until the day of the millennium.

The true friends of the deaf and dumb are those who labor and labor hard too, to give them an education which is everything, and not merely to teach them how to talk, which is held subordinate, although they allow all who are capable to learn to use the voice as much as possible. It is very likely Mr. Whipple's school will make the most noise, and his pupils can jump higher, for those who have to trudge on slowly and painfully with a heavy load of brains, could, of course, jump and skip along faster under an empty head.

HON. JACKDAW.

## The Clero Monument Dedication.

EXPLANATION OF THE POSTPONEMENT.

New York, August 27, 1874.

It has unfortunately become necessary to postpone the dedication of the Clero Monument until Wednesday, September 16th, for reasons which I will now state. The progress made with the bronze work—the bust and the name clero in the manual alphabet—has been entirely satisfactory. But the pedestal was delayed by a serious accident, the bursting of the boiler at the granite works in Scotland, when it was nearly finished. Work upon it was pressed, and until a few days ago, we had every reason to expect it would arrive towards the end of August.

On the 19th inst I had word from the Contractor, Mr. H. A. Batterson, that he had received a telegram by Atlantic Cable saying it would be sent by the steamer Victoria, of the Anchor Line, leaving Glasgow Aug. 22nd, and due at New York on Sept. 2nd—the very day appointed for the dedication.

This made a postponement unavoidable; but for many reasons it was desirable it should be as short as possible, and particularly because the term of the Asylum began on the 9th, after which date visitors could not be entertained there.

The Victoria was represented by the agents of the line as one of the fastest steamers coming to this port, and as making very regular trips. Both Mr. Batterson and the importer New York, Mr. Findlay, upon whom I called for further particulars, believed everything would be ready at Hartford by Sept. 7th. I therefore gave notice that the ceremonies would be on Tuesday, the 8th.

The other day I learned at the steamship office that the Victoria had unexpectedly been put aside for repairs to her machinery, and her place had been taken by a much slower vessel, which could hardly be expected to arrive before the 5th.

After consultation with Mr. Findlay, Mr. Newell and I felt that we must allow more time before the dedication; and having communicated by telegraph with the officers of the Asylum to know if that day would suit them, we fixed upon Wednesday, the 16th.

Upon this day we sincerely trust that everything will be in perfect readiness. The delay has arisen, as is obvious, from causes entirely beyond the control of either the Executive Committee or the contractor. It is simple justice to say that Mr. Batterson has been extremely prompt and obliging. We are as much disappointed at it as anyone can be, even more, indeed, because it prolongs the period of our responsibility and our labors.

We regret also, for the sake of our friends who were expecting to be present, that the day we are compelled to appoint comes after the re-opening of many of the Institutions with which many of the officers of the contributing associations are connected; and that the hospitalities of the Asylum, kindly offered by the directors in case of the dedication taking place during its vacation, cannot now be tendered to visitors. All who come, however, will find the officers of the Asylum, as well as ourselves, ready to do all that can be done for their comfort and pleasure.

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absurdity, the fountain of health, but the air acts kindly upon the mute constitution and keeps it alive and sound for all practical purposes.

The other day Mr. and Mrs. John Benedict had a pleasant surprise, which culminated in a delightful social party. Quite unknown to each other, ten or a dozen of their mute friends resolved to pay the couple a visit, on the same day and almost at the same hour. When they all got together, everything was merry, as most of our readers can well imagine. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Denton, of Geneva, Mr. J. H. Deshong and Miss Kittie Beardsley, of Union Springs, Mr. S. A. Taber, of Scipio, Mr. Godfrey and Miss Dyer, of Auburn and others.

Mr. Preist, an intelligent deaf-mute of English birth and parentage, has, since the death of his wife, been residing with Mr. Benedict, his brother-in-law. He makes a desirable addition to our little community.

Situated, as we are on the shore of a beautiful lake, we have abundant opportunities to indulge in lake-side pleasures. Recently and his friend, Mr. W. J. Nelson, do a good deal of boating and like nothing better than to skim the waves in a fast little craft. The other afternoon they took a row of twelve miles, and came back in fine style with the wind dead against them. How is that for muscles? KOUPONETI.

## Dedication of the Clero Monument.

PROGRAMME.

New York, August 27, 1874.

The monument to Laurent Clero, the tribute of grateful and affectionate homage offered by the deaf-mutes of America to the memory of their friend and benefactor, will be dedicated at the American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, Hartford, Conn., on Wednesday, September 16th, 1874.

A cordial invitation to attend the ceremonies is hereby extended to the family and friends of Mr. Clero, deaf-mutes and their friends, present and former educators of the deaf, and of other classes, the citizens of Hartford and neighborhood, and all others interested.

Associates of Mr. Clero in the work of instruction, and his old pupils, are specially invited, and will confer a favor by sending notice of their intention to be present, to Mr. Sylve.

## CEREMONIES.

The programme for the day is as follows:

At 9 a. m., a meeting of the Board of Managers of the National Clero Memorial Union will be held. The Presidents of co-operating organizations are invited to be present.

Religious services will afterwards be conducted in the Chapel.

At 3 p. m., the monument, which will stand exactly opposite that of Rev. T. H. Gallaudet, will be unveiled, after prayer by Rev. W. Turner, Ph. D., ex-principal of the Asylum. An address will then be made by the President of the Memorial Union, Thomas Brown, Esq., of W. Henniker, N. H., in behalf of the contributors, committing it to the care of the Directors of the Asylum; and by response will be made by the President of the latter institution, Hon. Calvin Day, of Hartford, or his representative.

A procession will then be formed and proceed to the Asylum, the Congregationalist Church, where an oration will be delivered by James Denison, M. A., of Washington, and addresses made by other distinguished gentlemen.

At 9 p. m., a banquet will be served at the Park Central Hotel; tickets \$1.50.

## ENTERTAINMENT.

The hospitalities of the Asylum were tendered by the Directors to the officers of the Memorial Union, and other visitors, if the dedication should take place during the vacation. The term of the Asylum beginning on Sept. 9th, it will be impossible to receive guests there.

The following hotels will receive persons attending the dedication at reduced rates, viz:

Union Hall Hotel, Farmington Avenue, one block from the Asylum, \$1.75 per day.

United States Hotel, State St., opposite the State House, \$2.50 per day.

Park Central Hotel, High Street, near the depot, \$3.00 per day, or \$1.00 for room only.

Allyn House, corner Asylum and Trumbull Streets, \$3.00 per day.

Several private families have offered to receive guests at \$1.25 to \$2.00 per day. For information, apply to Mr. Weeks.

Persons wishing tickets for the banquet, will please notify Mr. Weeks how many they desire.

## RAILROADS.

Free return tickets will be issued to persons who paid full fare coming, on the following lines:

Vermont Central; Boston and Albany; Hartford, Providence and Fishkill; and (probably) New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroads.

The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad will also make a reduction, and perhaps the boats from New York.

Most of these require a guaranty of at least twenty-five persons in a party. It is, therefore, requested that all persons intending to come over these lines, will inform Mr. Newell at once.

## CERTIFICATES.

Visitors are required to call at the Asylum as soon as possible after arriving, and obtain Certificates, which will introduce them at the hotel or private house they prefer, and entitle them to free return tickets.

## THE MEMORIAL FUND.

There are now in the hands of the Treasurer of the Memorial Union, and reported by local associations, sums altogether nearly equal to the estimated cost of the monument, three thousand dollars, (\$3,000.00). Further contributions will be gladly received by Mr. Newell, Mr. Weeks, or any of the local treasurers.

Photographs of Mr. Clero, and of Rev. T. H. Gallaudet, LL. D., and views of the Monument, to be taken when it is erected, will be on sale for the benefit of the Memorial Fund. Orders may be sent to Mr. Weeks.

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